

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SAND-DUNE COLLECTING.

By W. KNAUS.

For the past four years it has been my custom to collect Coleoptera among the sand dunes and "blow-outs" along the northern valley of the Arkansas river and some 20 miles southwest of McPherson, Kan., and two or three miles southwest of Medora, a station on the Rock Island railway, in Reno county.

The sand dunes and hills are the sport of the winds which cut out immense excavations from the white sand, piling it out on the prairie in great heaps. The margins of these dunes and the excavations are the favorite resort of several species of Cicindelidae, Scarabeidae, Tenebrionidae and other Coleoptera.

I first collected in this locality in May, 1891, making my first trip on the 5th of the month. Before reaching the sand hills, I took along the railway track numbers of Cicindela vulgaris and repanda. Around the base of the dunes and the bottoms of the "blow-outs" Cicindela scutellaris were numerous and formosa less so. In the same locality I took a single Geopinus incrassatus, an Aphodius, Trox aequalis, two or three Melanotus fossils, a few Anomola binotata and Eleodes extricata, and two specimens of an Euphorid, since identified by Mr. Chas. Liebeck, of the American Entomological Society, as Stephanucha pilipennis Kraatz. Of this rare species I collected 10 specimens in the same place in May, 1893, and two specimens in May of this year. A single specimen, I believe, was collected by Professor Popenoe in the spring of 1893, at Manhattan.

The willows on the sand dunes yielded one specimen of Gastroidae formosa the first season, and two specimens this season.

In 1892 the season was two weeks later, and my collecting in this locality was done in the last half of May. Associated with Cicindela scutellaris and formosa, I took a few specimens of the beautiful venusta taken in western Kansas, but never before in central Kansas. I found none of this variety in 1893, but the present season they were almost as numerous as scutellaris or formosa, and I added a fine series to my duplicates.

The spring of 1893 was unusually cold and windy, and the dunes were higher and the "blow-outs" deeper than ever. My best collecting ground that season was at the bottom of the "blow-outs" from 7 to 9 a.m. The Coleoptera were sluggish and easily taken. Ten specimens of Stephanucha pilipennis were taken as they slowly walked over the sand or were found dead. Several Anomola binotata, one minuta and a fine lot of Chalcodermus collaris were taken along the sides of the "blow-outs." I also took two fine specimens of a black, shiny Cremastochilus, since identified as nitens. The carabidae taken were represented by a few specimens of Dyschirius globulosus, Tachys incurvus, Pterostichus erythropus, Nothopus zabroides, Stenolophus ochropezus, Harpalus herbivagus and a Harpalus sp.

The Chrysomelidae taken were a Graphops nebulosus and Pachybrachus tridens. The Stapalinidae were represented by a Philonthus varius, a Philonthus sp., and a Stenus sp. Two or three species of Saprinus, a species of Limnichus not before taken in the state; several Canthon ebenus, Chalepus

trachepigus, two or three Cotalpa lanigera on willow catkins; a few Lacon rectangularis and a pretty Cardiophorus, Blapstinus dilatatus, and moestus not before taken in the state, a Tyloderma foveolatum, a Sphenophorus pertinax, several S. sculptilus with another species of the same genus, were also added to my collection that year.

The season of 1894 was marked by an abundance of several handsome and desirable species, and the total or almost total absence of others. I took only two specimens of Stephanucha, and not a single specimen of Chalcodermus collaris, so numerous the season before. Cicindela scutellaris, formosa and venusta were unusually abundant, and I this year succeeded in taking a fine series of the handsome, and not at all common, Cremastochilus nitens. Many of these shining fellows had a splotch of dull red on the center of each wing cover. They were sluggish and easily taken in the morning, but very active during the hotter parts of the day. I also took numbers of Canthon ebenus and Cotalpa lanigera, and two specimens of the rare Serica curvata; a few specimens of Strigoderma arboricola were also taken, and a number of Lachnosterna crassissima, and a single specimen of a Lachnosterna sp.

A species of Blapstinus and a few Luperus brunneus completed the collecting in this locality the present season. I consider it one of the best collecting grounds in the state, and shall endeavor to work it each year.